

CLAIMS

1. The use of an angiomin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiomin molecule in the manufacture of a vaccine for vaccinating a subject with or at risk
5 of an angiogenesis-related disease or disorder.
2. A method for treating a subject with or at risk of an angiogenesis-related disease or disorder, the method comprising the step of vaccinating the subject
10 using a vaccine comprising an angiomin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiomin molecule.
3. The use or method of claim 1 or 2 wherein the angiogenesis-related disease or disorder is cancer, a solid tumour, hemangioma, ocular neovascularisation,
15 diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory conditions (such as psoriasis, chronic inflammation of the intestines, asthma) or endometriosis.
4. A vaccine effective against blood vessel formation, comprising an effective
20 amount of an angiomin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiomin molecule.
5. A method of eliciting an immune response against angiomin by administering a vaccine comprising an angiomin molecule or polynucleotide
25 encoding an angiomin molecule to a human.
6. The use, method or vaccine according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the angiomin molecule is full length human angiomin.
- 30 7. The use, method or vaccine according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the angiomin molecule is a fragment of human angiomin.

8. The use, method or vaccine according to claim 7 wherein the fragment of human angiotensin is a fragment of 9, 10, 11 or 12 amino acids in length.

9. The use, method or vaccine according to claim 8 wherein the fragment is a
5 fragment as listed in Table 1.

10. The use, method or vaccine of any of the preceding claims wherein the vaccine further comprises as antigen a tumour antigen and/or an angiogenic factor and/or one or more antibodies against a tumor antigen or antigenic factor.

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11. The use, method or vaccine of any one of the preceding claims wherein the vaccine further comprises an immunostimulatory molecule.

12. The use, method or vaccine of claim 11 wherein the immunostimulatory
15 molecule is a cytokine or polynucleotide encoding a cytokine.

13. The use, method or vaccine of any one of the preceding claims wherein the vaccine comprises a cell or cell extract.

20 14. The use, method or vaccine of claim 13 wherein the cell is an antigen presenting cell which is loaded with the angiotensin molecule or transfected with polynucleotide that encodes an angiotensin molecule.

15. The use, method or vaccine of claim 13 wherein the cell is a tumour cell
25 expressing angiotensin or an endothelial cell expressing angiotensin.

16. The use or method of any one of claims 1 to 3, 5 to 10 wherein the vaccine is administered to the patient by *ex vivo* administration of the vaccine to cells from the patient, followed by transfer of stimulated immune cells back into the patient.

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17. A method of generating an immune response against angiotensin in a mammal, the method comprising the steps of (i) stimulating *ex vivo* immune cells

collected from the mammal with an angiotensin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiotensin molecule, (ii) transferring the stimulated immune cells back into the mammal, such that transfer of the cells back into the said mammal generates an immune response against angiotensin.

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18. Use of an angiotensin molecule or polynucleotide encoding an angiotensin molecule in the manufacture of a medicament for generating an immune response against angiotensin in a mammal using a method comprising the steps of (i) stimulating *ex vivo* immune cells collected from the mammal with the
10 medicament, (ii) transferring the stimulated immune cells back into the mammal, such that transfer of the cells back into the said mammal generates an immune response against angiotensin.

19. The method of claim 17 or use of claim 18 wherein the mammal is a human.

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20. The method of claim 17 or 19 or use of claim 18 or 19 wherein the elicited immune response serves prophylactically or therapeutically to inhibit the onset or progress of an angiogenesis-related disease.

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21. The method of any one of claims 17, 19 or 20 or use of any one of claims 18 to 20 wherein the elicited immune response serves to prophylactically or therapeutically inhibit the onset or progress of a malignant disease.